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## ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Subscribers who leave the city temporarily should have The Washington Herald mailed to them. Addresses will be changed as often as requested. You cannot keep fully informed about affairs in Washington unless your paper follows you.  
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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1907.

## The Harriman Campaign Fund.

Possibly one reason for the bitter feeling against President Roosevelt in certain high financial circles may be found in the list of subscribers to the Harriman campaign fund of 1904, which fund was a short time ago the subject of a sharp controversy between the President and Mr. Harriman. In that list may be found the names of more than one man who may be safely included among the "malefactors of great wealth" so roundly denounced in Mr. Roosevelt's Providence address. Although they contributed generously to the Republican campaign fund, they now find themselves held up to public scorn by the very man they helped to elect, their railroad and other enterprises under government scrutiny, and their indictment for crimes against the state a matter of official consideration.

If they hoped by the election of Mr. Roosevelt to further personal interests, they have been grievously disappointed. Hyde, who expected to buy an ambassadorial post for \$50,000, is in exile; Harriman a hunted magnate, and the Standard Oil crowd in a deadly struggle with the Department of Justice. Either Theodore Roosevelt incurred no political obligations when his campaign managers accepted and used the Harriman fund, or else he repudiated such obligations as may have been implied in the acceptance of the fund. In any case, he cleared his skirts of an unpleasant lot of party beneficiaries, as President Cleveland did when he declined to carry out the bargain made by his friends with the sugar trust in order to get funds for campaign use.

Whatever opinion may be held of the practice of giving to men of vast wealth for party funds, the important matter is that such contributions shall not be permitted to influence executive or legislative policy. It may be difficult to avoid this, but both Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Roosevelt shook off the obligations which wealthy contributors thought to impose upon them. The criticism of Mr. Roosevelt for tacitly consenting to the expenditure of a large sum raised in his behalf by a sort of forced contribution from a few wealthy men is deprived of much of its weight by the fact that the contributors were not allowed to purchase favor with the administration, and by the further fact that the President's independent attitude toward the men from whom the funds were obtained makes a repetition of the contributions impossible. In other words, the era of "fat-rinsing" is about over, and the Harriman-fund episode has had its full share in bringing it to an end. It will be difficult, next year, to convince millionaires that \$50,000 would be well expended in helping elect a second edition of Roosevelt.

Of three parties charged with peonage in Florida, one came from Maine, one from Massachusetts, and one from Canada. Naturally, the Sunny South cannot repress a smile!

## Secret Societies in High Schools.

One of the most serious problems which has arisen in high school circles recently is the problem of secret societies formed by the pupils in high schools. A strong movement is manifest among school authorities in most places to frown upon and do away with, if possible, all secret societies in high schools.

It was about fourteen years ago, according to a writer in the American Review of Reviews, that there sprang up in the high schools of this country secret societies patterned after the college and university fraternities. Many of them were silly, most of them were innocuous, some of them turned out to be powerful, and it is said to-day that they are the dominating element in the high schools, and that any challenge of their supremacy is accompanied by a threatened overturning of all school discipline. Objection to secret societies in the high school seems to be based on three things. They are alleged to be undemocratic, they are accused of dealing in cheap politics, and it is said they are independent of school control. The National Educational Association passed a resolution denouncing such societies in 1905, and since that time high school principals all over the country have condemned them. Those advocates of the secret society in high schools who seek to justify them by reference to the fraternities in universities are perhaps sufficiently answered by Mr. George W. Benton, of the Shortridge High School, in Indianapolis who says:

"The fraternity in college under proper conditions, in a measure, at least, takes the place of the family. It forms a center of home influence exerted by older boys whose experience and home have been greater and whose standing in that college is such that they have a reputation to maintain."

tain. The high school boy or girl who lives at home, who is not at work, should be under the eye of the parents. There is no call either for the good of the school, or for the good of the pupils, for organizations of this character."

There are a few high schools, such as those at Topeka, Kans.; Phillips-Exeter; Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn; Colgate Academy, Hamilton, N. Y., and others, which are in favor of the secret society, but elsewhere there is bitter opposition against it. In Kansas City the faculty of the Manual Training High School has passed resolutions barring fraternities from all privileges outside the class room, and similar regulations have been passed at the Pratt Institute, New York, and at high schools in Chicago, at Binghamton, N. Y.; Springfield, Mass.; Duluth, Minn., and Louisville, Ky.

The solution of this school problem seems to lie first of all in the hands of the parents of the scholars. As Principal Benton, of Indianapolis, says, there is no need for the formation of school societies among children who have the benefits of home companionship. To be effective, it would seem that there must be some organized effort on the part of parents of high school pupils. They must first be made to realize by education the dangers that may arise from the secret society affiliations and companionship, and then, perhaps, they will unite to break up influences which impartial investigation has found to be subversive of good work.

As we understand ex-Gov. Taylor, of Kentucky, he will return to Kentucky if he is permitted to select the judge and jury who will try him, but will not come unless he is pardoned in advance; besides that, he isn't coming back, anyhow.

## A Government Without Power.

A remarkable illustration of the powerlessness of the District Commissioners to take care of public necessities in the way of gas lighting was given in the account printed in The Washington Herald on Saturday of the disposition made by the Commissioners of a request from the Northeast Suburban Citizens' Association for the extension of gas mains in the Northeast. This request was referred to the electrical engineer for a report as to whether the extension asked for was a reasonable one, but the only action the Commissioners are authorized to take on such a report, supposing it to be favorable to the extension asked for, is to refer it to Congress. The Commissioners are without authority to compel the extension of gas mains, their only duty being to report to Congress the failure of the gas company to make reasonable extensions of its mains.

We fully agree with the sentiment attributed to the District authorities that this is an undesirable state of affairs, for which Congress should be asked to provide a remedy. The extension of gas mains should be determined by the needs of the public as passed upon by competent authority, and the cumbersome method of referring every such application for extension or failure to make an extension to Congress should be done away with. The whole incident shows the desirability of adopting for the District some definite and effective plan of regulating public utilities. We hope the Commissioners will impress upon Congress the need of progressive legislation.

Secretary Wilson believes we live longer now than we did 100 years ago. Even if we do not, we certainly cover a good deal more ground in a given length of time.

## Theodore-Pro-Consul.

What to do with our ex-Presidents has always been rather an academic question, as most of them have managed to take care of themselves without much difficulty, but the realization that Theodore Roosevelt is to be an ex-President some day adds considerable interest to such a discussion. It is felt generally that a man of his strenuous personality will not be content unless he finds some work to do, and speculators have exhausted their fancy in finding him jobs, which range from taking charge of the Panama Canal to the United States Senate.

A sane and interesting contribution to the matter is that of the London Spectator, which suggests that on President Roosevelt's retirement from the White House he be "asked to undertake the vastly important and honorific task of the reconstruction of the Philippines." Of course the Spectator has in mind Great Britain's practice of picking big men for big jobs, and is thinking particularly of the successful issue of the work to which Lord Cromer gave the best years of his life in Egypt. "In little more than a year," says the Spectator, "Mr. Roosevelt will be free, and in two years he will be rested and have the heart for any fate. Could he devote his powers to a work of wider import?"

There is an intense fascination about this suggestion. We know now that the task of reconstructing the Philippines is one that calls for the very best that is in some big man. It needs, above all, a man; and our relations to the Philippines are such that a United States consul in the Philippines would have a much freer hand than Lord Cromer had in Egypt. The task that Mr. Roosevelt would undertake would seem not so hopelessly disheartening as the task that Lord Cromer tackled, and yet he went to work calmly and deliberately, and above all honestly, developed the natives, carried out public works, put the finances on a sound footing, guided and inspired the officials, and out of ruin brought law and order, established justice, and brought the land to a high state of usefulness.

Something of the same task awaits a man in the Philippines. It is a heroic task and one that would call for self-sacrifice, patience, honesty, hard work, a quick brain, and an indomitable will. The man who should take that hopeless archipelago and govern it; bring it to usefulness, establish law and order throughout the islands, teach the natives how to rule themselves—such a man would deserve immensely well of his country. It would be a task which once begun could hardly be laid down incomplete, and Mr. Roosevelt has a reputation for thoroughness and bulldog tenacity. How feasible the project suggested by our contemporary may be, it is not necessary to inquire here. But on the face of it it looks good, and Theodore Roosevelt, pro-consul of the Philippines, might win for himself a new place in the hearts of his countrymen.

Senator "Bob" Taylor denies that he will ride to Washington in a gasoline touring car. We have never imagined that he would come in anything less musical than a callopie.

And now Gov. Hoch, of Kansas, jumps into the limelight as the hero of a railroad wreck. Really, the thing bids fair to become commonplace.

didn't succeed in convincing many people that it is worth while to sacrifice our good manners and courtesy to the mere saving of a fraction of time.

The Teddy Bear.  
The Teddy bear is receiving a great deal more attention from scientific and beetle-browed gentlemen these days than it really deserves. Just why it should excite one's interest is hard to say, but that it does is easily apparent to those who keep up with the trend of current events.

One gentleman sees in it a great blessing and boon to mankind as well as the animal kingdom, because, in his way of thinking, it engenders in children a love and tenderness for the brute creation and thereby renders them humane and kind-hearted in all of their acts. Another gentleman takes exactly the opposite view, and finds in the Teddy bear a great danger to the republic, because it tends to destroy the instinct of motherhood latent in all little girls, and even deprives boys of embryonic symptoms of fatherhood that might otherwise be advantageously developed.

Both of which contentions are utterly absurd and of no consequence whatever. The Teddy bear is nothing more or less than a simple toy—just like any other toy—in the hands of a child. When it invaded the field of young ladyhood, it did, to be sure, assume something of a silly aspect; but that has nothing to do with either of the cases above cited. Its effect upon the mind of a child is no more or less than the effect produced by anything that amuses or entertains innocently. The craze is about at its end, anyhow, and it may be allowed to die in peace without one disturbing thought being left behind as to the ultimate ill effects of its existence. It has had its day, and that day has not been misused. It was the fad of a moment, and it will fade away, just as thousands and thousands of similar fads have faded away in the past. Let no misguided ones be disturbed.

The New Orleans Daily States helps itself liberally to The Washington Herald's "Optimist" offerings even and anon, and always forgets to credit the same. Does the States want our "Optimist" to turn pessimist?

Caleb Powers says he has "at last discovered who killed Gov. Goebel." When Caleb gets out we want him to tell us just exactly how old is Ann.

The President is an excellent horseman, and handles the reins with dexterity—but he was hardly up to the task of driving Arizona and New Mexico tandem.

## The "Last Survivor" of the Confederate Congress died again the other day—this time in Alabama.

Somehow we believe the telegraph editors would feel mighty bad if that old story about somebody swallowing a live snake while drinking from a spring didn't blow into the office every six months or so.

Japan insists that she will not tolerate any discrimination against her subjects by Canada. It is hardly probable, however, that Japan will go to the extreme length of twisting the lion's tail.

So far, the telegraph operators and the companies are able to agree upon nothing except to disagree.

A Mississippi contemporary speaks of Gov. Vardaman as that State's "favorite son." Hardly "Sunny Jim," however.

In view of the pace they are invariably put through in this country, one is justified in concluding that the average royal stomach is a pretty well fortified affair.

In the Richmond News Leader we read with regret of the obnoxious doings of George Higball. He should be very careful or he may suffer the sad fate of Georgia Higball.

We presume the society journals will record the wedding of Prince Ar. Pai and Queen Lili in their colored supplements.

Mrs. Ida Van Claussen is reported engaged to a Russian prince. King Oscar might as well come out of his lair and take a look at the lady's wonderful gown, and be done with it. She is going to get to court, even though she be compelled to trade the matrimonial route to get there.

A scientist tells us there are very intelligent people on Mars. If that be true, they probably are not worrying themselves about the doings of other people on planets millions of miles away.

"Why not have good dairies in this country?" asks the Norfolk Landmark. We do not believe the butters would prove popular especially.

"The average negro doesn't worry much over the problem," says a contemporary. Why should he? Watermelon time is gently merging into "possum time down where he lives!"

A news story tells of the beating of a Chinaman by sixteen San Francisco white men recently. What's the matter with the ratio and the colors?

Mr. Bonaparte declares he will not resign. Members of his family have been known to do it—under pressure, however.

King Edward now has the largest diamond in the world, and the great beauty about it is that no one will suspect it is paste.

A number of Virginia Republicans have declared for Mr. Cortelyou for President. In the Gate City's sea-borne population, a number of South Carolinians of the same faith have declared for Mr. Foraker. Thus are things being kept balanced to a nicety.

We note in the Atlanta Georgian that Messrs. Razor, Tank, and Booser, stars in the Gate City's sea-borne population, were recently arrested and haled into court for starting an incipient riot on Decatur street. It is hard to see how that combination could have kept out of trouble.

The Houston Post imagines the Garden of Eden was located in "Grand Old Texas." Perhaps, after all, Eve knew what she was about, and merely ate that apple in order to get put out as quickly as possible.

At a recent Newport dinner, a monkey was the lion of the evening; and that's no nature fake, either.

One of these statistical fiends has figured that it costs Chicago \$300,000 a year to keep its shoes shined. The amount of "blackening" required per Chicago shoe is rather excessive, however.

Those people who are inclined to scout the idea that an occasional jail sentence would help some in the case of high malefactors are invited to contemplate the case of Joseph Ralph Burton, once a United States Senator, now—well?

## Quite a Different Matter.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel.  
Of course while European powers regard interference in the internal affairs of Morocco as perfectly proper, any such meddling with Russia is not to be thought of.

## Nature Story.

Algy met a bear.  
The bear was bulky.  
The bulge was Algy.  
—J. J. Ainsworth.

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

## OLD INSTRUMENTS.

The sackbut is no more; the hautboy now is mute.  
We wait in vain  
To hear a stral  
From dulcimer or lute.

The spinet's keys are still; the harpsichord is dumb.  
No plaintive note  
Doth ever float  
Nor down from either come.

The instruments are hushed that made our daddies weep.  
All hid away  
From light of day,  
In garret dusts they sleep.

This Lupercal Business.  
"Caesar thrice refused a kingly crown, and that ended it."  
"What are you driving at now?"  
"Roosevelt has to enter a fresh denial every week."

We Are Foolish.  
"Why are so many marriages unhappy?"  
"Because we use no judgment," answered the sage citizen. "For instance, a young man marries a girl because she swims beautifully, and then houses her in a flat instead of a glass tank."

Don't You?  
Every man over thirty thinks he understands all about human nature.

It Was Tiresome.  
We hope the new Thaw lawyer  
In proving Harry batty  
Will change his cue,  
Altho less to  
The learned district atty.

Could He But Poll It.  
"Could Taft win?"  
"Win? The Bill vote alone would elect him."

Chicken Feed.  
"They say that Franklin trudged into Philadelphia with a roll under each arm."  
"And I don't suppose there was a thousand dollars in the bunch," chimed in the steel millionaire.

Fawcety!  
"Oh, it was awful."  
"You poor dear!"  
"Yes; my affinity met my husband's affinity, they fell in love and got married, leaving us quite in the lurch, Fawcety!"

NOTES AND NOTIONS.  
From the Baltimore American.  
THE MARSH PHILOSOPHER.

A frog was sitting on a log.  
Croak, croak, croak!  
He sang: "Oh, what a lovely bog!"  
Soak, soak, soak!  
"Tis easy rolling off a log,  
And then my homeward way to jog,  
Is bliss no frog fails to recog,  
Croak, croak, croak!"

A man was sitting near the frog.  
Croak, croak, croak!  
He moaned: "My future's in a fog,  
Broke, broke, broke!  
'Tis easy being a gay dog,  
As much as rolling off a log,  
Till in a marsh you stop your cog,  
Croak, croak, croak!"

The frog cried: "Foolish man, this log.  
Croak, croak, croak!  
You don't enjoy, nor yet this fog?  
The frogs were indeed, "Leave them and I'll look them over," he said.  
The prompters returned next day to get their bonds, and they were surprised to find that Attorney General Williams had written across each bond, in red ink: "These bonds are not valid."—A. L. Williams, attorney general.

A Rare Accomplishment.  
The fairy godmother looked after Cinderella approvingly as she went off with her prince.

"Concerning the slipper episode," she remarked to herself, "that girl is about the only mortal woman I know who could do the right thing and put her foot in it at the same time."

At First Hand.  
"Do you believe that an ocean trip is conducive to health?"  
"Well, those who take it generally go to sea."

Sometimes a Lemon.  
"What is the fruit of lovemaking?" asked the seeker after facts.  
"A pair," replied the license clerk.

Gas for the Suburbs.  
There should be no difficulty about granting the suburban dwellers light when a reasonable number have assembled in any section. The entire District should always be regarded as an urban territory, and the dwellers in all parts of it should be placed upon the basis of enjoying, at a proper stage of their community development, all the advantages and conveniences of city life.

The disposition on the part of some interests to regard the ancient boundary street as sharply delimiting the urban and suburban areas has had a deplorable effect in checking the outward growth of the city, which should have been encouraged, in fact, by every possible means. Of late years this line of limitation has been generally ignored and is being rapidly eliminated. It remains only for Congress definitely to enact legislation for clearing it out of existence.

Berlin's Woman Chauffeur.  
From the Dundee Advertiser.  
Berlin's woman chauffeur is making—as she always intended to do—a very good livelihood. Clad in a simple but becoming coat and skirt of serviceable material, Frau von Papp drives one of the Bedag Company's electric droskies with consummate skill. She is not, however, at the beck and call of the general public, but is in the employment of the Kaiserhof Hotel, and drives its visitors alone. The woman's story is interesting. Her husband—an apparently well-to-do lawyer—died, leaving her and three young children penniless. Frau von Papp always had a fondness for automobiles, and quickly decided upon her profession. Having satisfied the police authorities as to her capabilities, she obtained her present post, and is keeping herself and family in comfort.

"Tapering Off" in Georgia.  
From the Rome (Ga.) Tribune.  
The Rome dispensary had a dull day Wednesday. It is not known what was the cause of the falling off of the business, but receipts were unusually light and the customers were slow in coming in.

The Widow of an Outlaw.  
An adventurous career was that of Mrs. "Wild Bill" Hickok, who died the other day. Before she married "Wild Bill" she had been the wife of William Lake, the owner of the Lake circus, which traveled through the country overland in the early '90s. The drawing card of this circus was the Mazepa act, done by Mrs. Lake, the wife of the proprietor. She weighed a trifle over 200 pounds, and it is said that to see her strapped, clad in Godiva-like fashions onto the back of a lumbering old wagon-carrier was a sight to draw the crowd. The circus was wrecked after the death of her husband Mrs. Lake managed the circus alone for a long time, and it has been said that she was the only female circus manager in the country. But this is a mistake, as when Dan Rice divorced his wife, he presented her with a circus by the way of alimony, and Mrs. Rice managed the show successfully for many years.

## MEN AND THINGS.

## Influx of Japanese.

Only a few years ago the Japanese were so rarely seen in public places in America as to be objects of curiosity and general attention, but all this is changed. The numbers of this race to be found in all large cities seem to be increasing constantly. Of course here in Washington foreigners are always more or less in evidence, but the Japanese heretofore have never been conspicuously so. Now they are to be seen at all seasons of the year. Some of them are students, others connected with the embassy, and still others mere sight-seers. They are alert, unobtrusive, but self-confident people. Over in New York you will find the Japanese at the leading hotels, where they receive obsequious attention from the underlings and at the theaters, where they occupy the best of seats. All of this probably means that the influx of Orientals has been much more than the average man appreciates.

## It Comes from London.

By latest steamship mail there comes from London to American newspapers, one being addressed to the editor of The Washington Herald, a bit of ribbon, yellow, blue, and red, bearing this inscription:

Columbia for Japan  
"and"  
The British Empire  
London, 7th of August, 1907.  
Down Roosevelt.

Evidently somebody on the other side is keenly interested in present relations between the United States and Japan.

## The Last of the Sells Brothers.

With the recent death of Louis Sells, at Columbus, Ohio, passes the last of the Sells brothers who made themselves rich and well known through the circus. Born of poor parents, they started life as peddlars, and it was as peddlars that they first began to follow the circuses they had to fight the employees of the circus, but they usually managed to hold their own, and they thrived on the circus crowds. In the early '70s they decided to go into the circus business for themselves. They started a small road show, and did well from the start. With their profits they enlarged the show and bought a train. Finally, in 1890, they decided to take an American circus to Australia. The trip cost them \$50,000, but they made money by it, and when they returned, it was with a bigger and better show than ever. They soon had reached the point where they came into direct rivalry with the Barnum & Bailey forces, and as a result they sold out to James A. Bailey. Then Bailey bought in the Forepaugh shows, combined them with the Sells circus, and placed the combination under the management of Peter and Louis Sells. The combined shows made more money than ever. It was Louis Sells who introduced the act of Diabolo looping the loop, the biggest circus feature of its time. Louis Sells retired, a very rich man, some years ago.

Those Worthless Bonds.  
Archie Williams, who died in Colorado last week, was at one time attorney general of Kansas, and he made an attractive record during his incumbency of the office. He was elected in 1870, when the State of Kansas was a harvest field for the bond sharks; bonds were issued on anything and everything, and if they bore the indorsement of the State officials, there was little difficulty in finding a market for them in the East. One day there was a batch of beautifully lithographed bonds presented to Attorney General Williams for his indorsement, and with the request came a statement that it would be made all right with him if the bonds were indorsed. "Leave them and I'll look them over," he said. The prompters returned next day to get their bonds, and they were surprised to find that Attorney General Williams had written across each bond, in red ink: "These bonds are not valid."—A. L. Williams, attorney general.

New Choir Attraction.  
On a recent Sunday there was a celebration called "Children's Day" at the largest Methodist Episcopal church Sunday school in Pennsylvania, that of Siloam church, East Susquehanna Avenue, Philadelphia. This school has 2148 pupils and practically all of them attended the special service. The girls of the school were all clad in white and made a pretty spectacle. But a unique feature of the celebration was that from the ceiling of the school was hung a number of cages each containing a canary, and as the youngsters sang hymns the birds chirped in and sang too. It was a clever innovation and a most attractive one.

Rifle Practice in Canada.  
In civilian rifle practice the Canadians are a good deal ahead of us, as they pay much more attention to the matter. Canada has 122 military rifle associations and 450 civilian rifle associations. The military associations have a membership of 15,088 and the civilian, 34,370. In Canada each member of a civilian rifle club draws 100 rounds of ammunition a year from the government and the government allows a military rifle to every four men. If there is no shooting range available the government allows a small cash payment toward the expenses of the club. The result is, of course, that Canada will always have a goodly number of expert rifle shots to call upon in case volunteers should be needed at any time.

Named After Battles.  
The somewhat curious Christian name of Judge Kencaw Mountain Landis is due to the fact that he was named in commemoration of a battle in which his father was wounded. That battle occurred in 1864 and Judge Landis was born in 1866, so the naming must have been an act of deliberation. It is not unusual for men to have been named after battles. A similar instance is that of Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum of the regular army. The battle of Malvern Hill was in 1862 and Capt. Barnum was not born until two years afterward. But the curious story of the case of two negroes of Boston—though negroes have always been fond of exceptional names—who were named Army of the Potomac Brown, and Sixth Corps Johnson.

The Widow of an Outlaw.  
An adventurous career was that of Mrs. "Wild Bill" Hickok, who died the other day. Before she married "Wild Bill" she had been the wife of William Lake, the owner of the Lake circus, which traveled through the country overland in the early '90s. The drawing card of this circus was the Mazepa act, done by Mrs. Lake, the wife of the proprietor. She weighed a trifle over 200 pounds, and it is said that to see her strapped, clad in Godiva-like fashions onto the back of a lumbering old wagon-carrier was a sight to draw the crowd. The circus was wrecked after the death of her husband Mrs. Lake managed the circus alone for a long time, and it has been said that she was the only female circus manager in the country. But this is a mistake, as when Dan Rice divorced his wife, he presented her with a circus by the way of alimony, and Mrs. Rice managed the show successfully for many years.

## PROTECTION'S STRENGTH.

## How the Lumber Trust Dictates to National Government.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.  
They who think it is going to be a simple or an easy thing to cut away even some of the worst excesses of the Dingley duties do not take into account the complete entrenchment of the whole system with powerful interests. It is safeguarded with a system of alliances more comprehensive than that by which King Edward has safeguarded the position of Great Britain in Europe.

There was a minor but significant illustration of this at the National Irrigation Congress at Sacramento. The irrigation interests are closely allied with the forestry interests. Both are concerned for the preservation of forests that safeguard the sources of water and the fertility of soils. Both are working to save the land of the country for the people and to make it a means of support of future generations.

Both are naturally hostile to the destructive private greed that is rapidly monopolizing the remaining forests to sacrifice them and the soil they protect, leaving arid deserts where smiling farms should be. Both are pledged to oppose the program placed on the destruction of the forests by the duty on lumber.

Yet when the head of the national forestry service was asked to support the repeal of this duty at Sacramento he replied that he dared not antagonize the lumber interest for fear of its vengeance upon the forest reserve and irrigation policy of the government.

Upon what meat does the lumber trust feed that the servants of the President in the interests of the people must cringe before it in a national congress of irrigation? We are accustomed to being bullied and cuffed around by it in the timber growing States.

Here it is reaching out to grasp at the same time the head of the Republican State ticket and the head of the delegation to the Republican State convention, after having deceived the party and disgusted the people till it is no longer possible to elect a Republican governor in Minnesota.

But the national government at Washington ought to be big enough to defy it, even in the midst of its network of alliances with the other trusts for mutual high protection.

## HIGH SPEED OCEAN SHIPS.

## Wonderful Records Made by Vessels of German Construction.

From the Scientific American.  
The arrival at the port of New York of the trans-Atlantic liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie marks the advent of the last and finest of that great quartet of high-speed ocean steamers which has helped so greatly to advance the speed and comfort of trans-Atlantic travel. Beginning with the Kaiser Wilhelm, which was the first ship to maintain an average of over 23 knots an hour across the Atlantic, there have been placed in service at intervals of a year or two the Kronprinz Wilhelm, with a record of 23.47 knots, and the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which raised the speed to 23.8 knots, the present record of the Atlantic. The last-named ship, which was brought out in 1904, proved to be so eminently satisfactory that when the company decided to build the Cecilie they considered that they could not do better than duplicate the Kaiser Wilhelm II in every particular. This was done, and that the ship was equal to, and probably exceeds the performances of the sister vessel is shown by the fact that on the trial trip over a measured course of sixty miles, the Cecilie averaged a speed of 24.02 knots.

In view of the fact that the Lusitania has shown such good results on her trial trip, and is likely to capture the Atlantic record, and that the German Lloyd Company are certain in the future to make an effort to win back the record, it is probable that the Cecilie is the last high-speed trans-Atlantic steamer of very great power that will be built with reciprocating engines. In fact, it may be taken that in this ship the German shipbuilders have carried the development of the reciprocating engine up to the high-water mark of its possibilities.

Like all other nonpartisan Ohioans, Hon. D. A. Hollingsworth, who is at the New Willard, does not care to discuss the Taft-Foraker affair.

"My town of Cadiz," said Mr. Hollingsworth, "is the richest, per capita, in the country. With a population of less than 2,000, we have four national banks, a record that is not broken. It is an agricultural country, and people put their money in banks."

"As for factionalism, we have less of it in the eastern part of Ohio than any part of the State, but we do have our differences. They are wholesome ones, however."

Gen. Hollingsworth is accompanied by Mrs. Hollingsworth, and will visit the Jamansville, Pa., before returning to Ohio. For twenty years he has had the ambition to represent his district in Congress. He has been State senator, and was appointed